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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE
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A HIGHLY IMPORTANT SPEECH BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

He Reiterates his Views on the Reconstruction of the Union.

His Policy Intended to Restore all the States to their Original Relations.—The principal Traitors to be punished.

The following is the speech delivered by the President in Washington, on the 22d of February, 1866:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—For I presume I have a right to address you as such, I come to tender to you my sincere thanks for the approbation expressed by your committee in their personal address, and in the resolutions submitted by them, as having been adopted by the meeting which has been held in this city to day. These resolutions, as I understand them, are complimentary to the policy which has been adopted by the Administration, and which has been steadily pursued since it came into power. I am free to say to you on this occasion, that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow-citizens approve and endorse the policy which has been adopted, and which it is my intention shall be carried out. [Great applause.] That policy is one which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Government of the U. States. This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation.—It is the day that gave birth to that man who, more perhaps than other, founded this Government. It is the day that gave birth to the Father of our Country. It is the day that gave birth to him who presided over that body which framed the Constitution under which all the States entered, and to this glorious Confederacy such a day is peculiarly appropriate for the indorsement of a policy whose object is the restoration of the union of the States as it was designed by the Father of his Country. (Applause) Washington, whose name this city bears, is emblemed in the hearts of all who love free government. Washington, in the language of his eulogist, was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation is commensurate with the civilized world, and his name is the common property of all those who love free government. To day I had the pleasure of a visit from these persons who have been devoting their efforts to the completion of the monument which is being erected to his name. I was proud to meet them, and, so far as I could, to give them my influence and countenance in aid of the work they have undertaken. That monument, which is being erected to him whom I may say founded the Government, is almost within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed [Applause.] Let those various blocks which the States and individuals and associations and corporations have put in that monument as pledges of their love for this Union be preserved, and let the work be accomplished. In this connection, let me refer to the block from my own State, God bless her! which has struggled for the preservation of this Union, in the fields and in the councils of the nation, and which is now struggling to renew her relations with this Government that were interrupted by a fearful rebellion. She *is now struggling to renew those relations*, and take her stand where she had ever stood since 1796 until this rebellion broke out. [Great applause.]—Let me repeat the sentiment that that State has inscribed upon the stone which she has deposited in that monument of freedom which is being raised in commemoration of Washington.—She is struggling to get back into the Union, and to stand by the sentiment which is thereon inscribed, and she is willing to sustain it. What is it? It is the sentiment which was enunciated by her distinguished son, the immortal the illustrious Jackson, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." [Great applause.] If it were possible for the old man, whose statue stands before me and whose portrait is behind me, in the Executive Mansion, and whose sentiment is thus preserved in that monument in your vicinity, to be called forth from the grave; or if it were possible to communicate with the spirit of the illustrious dead, and make him understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would turn over in his coffin, and shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, would again stand erect, and reiterate that sentiment originally expressed by him on a memorable occasion, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." [Great applause.] We have witnessed what has transpired since his day. In 1833, when treason and treachery, and infidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States, stalked forth in the land, it was his power and influence that crushed the serpent in its incipiency. The movement was then stopped, but only for a time. The same spirit of disaffection continued. There were men disaffected to the Government both in the North and in the South. There was in a portion of the Union a peculiar institution of which some complained, and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen in the South sustained that institution while another portion in the North opposed it. The result was the formation of extreme parties, one especially in the South which reached a point at which it was prepared to dissolve the union of the States for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving that peculiar institution. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to it, and who went to such an extreme that they were willing to break up the Government in order to get rid of that institution which was peculiar to the South. I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and in familiar phraseology. I assume nothing here to-day beyond the position of a citizen—one who has been pleading for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. (Immense cheering.) These two portions were arrayed against each other, and I stand here before you for the Union to-day, as I stood in the Senate of the United States in 1860 and 1861 for the Union. I met there those who were making war upon the Constitution—those who wanted to break and destroy the Government—and I denounced them in my place, then and there, and exposed their true character. I said that these men who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government, were traitors. I have never ceased on all proper occasions to repeat that sentiment, and, as far as my efforts could go, I have endeavored to carry it out. (Great applause.) I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the Union in order to preserve slavery and the other for breaking up the Government to destroy slavery. True, the objects which they sought to accomplish were different, so far as slavery was concerned, but they agreed in the *desire to break up the Government*, the thing to which I have always been opposed, and whether disunionists come from the south or from the north, I stand now, as I did then, vindicating the union of the States and the Constitution of my country. (Tremendous applause.) When the rebellion and treason manifested themselves in the South I stood by the Government. I said then that I was for the Union with slavery—or I was for the Union without slavery. In either alternative I was for my Government and its constitution. The government has stretched forth its strong arm, and with its physical power it has put down treason in the field. The section of the country which then arrayed itself against the national Government has been put down by the strong arm.—What has originated? We said "No compromise." You yourselves in the South can settle this question in eight and forty hours. I said again and again, and I repeat it now—disband your armies in the South, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, acknowledge the duty of obedience to the laws, and the whole question is settled. What has been done since their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit and say, "We were mistaken; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession and to dissolve this Union, and we have failed. We have carried this doctrine to its logical results, and we find that we were mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution, and to yield to the supremacy of the laws." Coming in that spirit, I say to them: "When you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution, when you have yielded to the law, when you have acknowledged your allegiance to the Constitution, I will, so far as I can, open the door of the Union to those who had erred and strayed from the fold of their fathers for a time." (Great applause.)

Who has suffered more by the rebellion than I have? I shall not repeat the story of the wrongs and the sufferings inflicted upon me; but the spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a whole people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power. So far as your Executive is concerned there is no one who has labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal, intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice, the law vindicated, and the great fact judiciously established that *treason is a crime.*—(Applause.) But while anxious that leading and intelligent traitors should be punished, should whole communities and States and people be made to submit to the penalty of death? No, no. I have perhaps as much asperity and as much resentment as men ought to have; but we must reason in great matters of government about man as he is. We must conform our actions and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion. Not that I would make such a comparison on this occasion in any personal aspect. I came into this place under the Constitution of the country and by the approbation of the people, and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were in fact condemned under the law, and the penalty was death. Was I to yield to the spirit of revenge and resentment, and declare that they should be annihilated and destroyed? How different would this have been from the example set by the holy founder of our religion, the extreme points of whose divine arch rests upon the horizon, and whose span embraces the universe—he who founded this great scheme came into the world and found man condemned under the law, and his sentence was death. What was his example? Instead of condemning the world or even a nation to death, he died upon the cross, attesting by his wounds and his blood that he died that mankind might live. Let those who have erred repent—let them acknowledge their allegiance—let them become loyal, willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes and stars, and of the Constitution of our country—let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors, be punished and subjected to the penalties of the law; but to the great mass, who have been forced into this rebellion, in many instances, and in others have been misled, I say extend leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. (Great applause.

My countrymen, when I look back over the history of the rebellion, I trust I am not vain when I ask you if I have not given as much evidence of my devotion to the Union as some who croak a great deal about it. When I look back over the battle fields of the rebellion, I think of the many brave men in whose company I was. I cannot but recollect that I was sometimes in places where the contest was most difficult and the result most doubtful. But almost before the smoke has passed away, almost before the blood that has been shed has sunk into the earth—before the bodies of the slain have passed to their native dust—what do we now find? The rebellion has been put down by the strong arm of the Government in the field, but is that the only way in which you can have rebellion? One struggle was against an attempt to dissever the Union; but almost before the smoke of the battle-field has passed away—before our brave men have all returned to their homes, and renewed the ties of affection and love to their wives and their children, we find almost another rebellion inaugurated. We put down the former rebellion in order to prevent the separation of the States, to prevent them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of our Government and weakening its power. But when that struggle on our part has been successful, and that attempt has been put down, we find now an effort to concentrate all power in the hands of a few at the Federal head, and thereby bring about a consolidation of *the government*, which is equally objectionable with a separation. (Vociferous applause.) We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. It seems that Governments may be revolutionized—Governments at least may be changed without going through the strife of battle. I believe it is a fact attested in history that sometimes revolutions most disastrous to a people are effected without the shedding of blood. The substance of your Government may be taken away while the form and the shadow remain

We find that in point of fact nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed by an irresponsible central directory, which does not even consult the legislative or the executive departments of the Government. By resolutions reported from a committee in whom it seems that practically the legislative power is now vested, that *great principle* of the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and the House of Representatives, to judge for itself of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from the two branches of the legislative department of the Government, and conferred upon a joint committee, who must report before either House can act under the Constitution as to accepting the members who are to take their seats as component parts of the respective bodies. By this rule it is assumed that there must be laws passed recognizing a State as being in the Union, or its practical relations to the Union as restored, before the respective Houses under the constitution can judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members.

What a position is that! You struggled for four years to put down a rebellion. You denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State could go out of the Union. You said that it had neither the right nor the power to do so. The issue was made and it has been settled that the States had neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union. With what consistency, after it has been settled by the military arm of the Government and by the public judgment that the States had no right to go out of the Union, can any one now turn round and assume that they are out, and that they shall not come in? I am free to say to you as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position. [Great applause.]

I said in the Senate in the very inception of this rebellion that the States had no right to go out. I asserted, too, that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and it being settled, I cannot turn around now and give the lie direct to all that I have professed, and all I have done for the last five years. [Applause] When those who rebelled comply with the Constitution, when they give sufficient evidence of loyalty, when they can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the law that you and I acknowledge, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored. [Tremendous applause]. I fought traitors and treason in the South; I opposed the Davises, the Toombes, the Slidells, and a long list of others, which you can readily fill without my repeating the names. Now, when I turn round and at the other end of the line find men—I care not by what name you call them—who will stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, I am free to say to you that I am still in the field. [Great applause]. I am still for the preservation of the Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and filling out its destiny. [Great applause.]

Voices—Give us three of these names at the other end.

The President—I am called upon to name three at the other end of the line. I am talking to my friends and fellow-citizens who are interested with me in this Government, and I presume I am free to mention to you the names of those whom I look upon as being opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and who are laboring to destroy it.

Voices—"Name them—who are they?"

The President—You ask me who they are? I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is one; I say Mr. Sumner, of the Senate, is another, and Wendell Phillips is another. [Long continued applause].

Voices—"Give it to Forney."

The President—In reply to that I will simply say I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Great laughter and applause]. I stand for my country. I stand for the Constitution. There I have always placed myself from my advent in public life. They may traduce, they may slander me, they may vituperate me, but let me say to you all this has no influence upon me. [Great applause]. Let me say further, that I do not intend to be overawed by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by my enemies. [Tremendous applause]. Honest conviction is my courage. The Constitution is my guide. I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, it has been said directly in high places, that if such a usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some 200 years ago, in a particular reign, it would have cost an individual his head. [Great laughter]. Of what usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty? None; none. Is it a usurpation to stand between the people and the encroachments of power? Because, in a conversation with a fellow citizen who happened to be a Senator, I said that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not be so frequent; that if it was continually tampered with, it would lose its prestige and dignity, and the old instrument would be lost sight of altogether in a short time, and because in the same conversation I happened to say that if it were amended at all, such and such an amendment ought to be adopted, it was charged that I was guilty of an assumption of power that would have cost a king his head in a certain period of English history. [Great laughter]. From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midst of earthquakes, that they were trembling and fellow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a grand swelling of popular judgment and indignation. [Great applause]. The American people will speak, and by their instinct, if not otherwise, they will know who are their friends and who are their enemies. I have endeavored to be true to to the people in all the positions which I have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this Government which I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity [laughter]; but I may say that I have been in all of them, and I have been in both branches of the State Legislature.

A Voice—You commenced a tailor.

The President—A gentleman behind me says that I began a tailor. Yes, I did begin a tailor. [applause], and that suggestion does not disturb me in the least, for when I was a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits. [Laughter]. And I was always punctual to my customers and did good work. [Applause].

Voices—We will patch up the Union yet.

The President—No! I do not want any patchwork of it. I want the original article restored. [Great applause]. But enough of this raillery. I know it may be said, You are President, and you must not talk about these things; but, my fellow-citizens, I intend to talk the truth, and when principle is involved, when the existence of my country is in peril, I hold it to be my duty to speak what I think and what I feel, as I have always done on former occasions. (Great applause). I have said it has been declared elsewhere that I was guilty of usurpation which would have cost a king his head, and in another place I have been denounced for "whitewashing." When and where did I ever whitewash anything or anybody? I have been an Alderman of a town; I have been in both branches of the Legislature of my State; I have been in both Houses of the National Congress; I have been at the head of the Executive Department of my State; I have been Vice President of the United States; and I am now in the position which I occupy before you, and during all this time where is the man and where is any portion of the people who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge which he did not redeem, or that he ever made a promise which he violated. None! none! Point me to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. (Great applause). Men may talk about beheading and about usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witness. I do not want it done by innendoes and indirect remarks, in high places to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms Others have exclaimed that the presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way. What is that but (I make use of a strong word) inciting to assassination? Are the opponents of the Government not yet satisfied? Are those who want to destroy our institutions, and to change the character of the Government, not yet satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance and their wrath? Is their thirst still unsatiated? Do they still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than by the hand of an assassin? I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where alone brave and courageous men will attack another. I only dread him when in disguise, and where his footstep is noiseless. If they want blood, let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are "willing to wound, yet afraid to strike." If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and insist on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it be shed out; let an altar to the Union be first erected, and then, if necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as the last libation as a tribute to the union of the States. (Great applause). But let the opponents of this Government remember when it is found out that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. This Union will grow and it will continue to increase in strength and power though it may be cemented and cleansed in blood. I have already spoken to you longer than I intended when I came out. ("Go on"). I merely intended to make my acknowledgements for the honor you have done me, but before I close allow me to say a word in regard to the question of amendings to the Constitution of the United States. Shortly after I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln in regard to the condition of affairs; we talked particularly in reference to matters in my own State. I told him that we called a convention; that we had amended the Constitution; that we had abolished slavery in that State, which was not included in his Emancipation Proclamation. All these things met his approbation, and he gave me words of encouragement; we talked then about affairs generally, and upon the subject of amendments to the Constitution of the United States; he said to me "When the amendment of the Constitution now proposed is adopted by three-fourths of the States, I am pretty near done, or, indeed, quite done, in favor of amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted." I asked him—"What is that, Mr. President?" He said—"I have labored to preserve this Union. I have toiled during the four years I have been subjected to

serve these States intact under the Constitution as they were before. I asked him again, Mr. President, what amendment is that which you would propose? Why, said he, it is that there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. (Great applause). The idea was in his mind that as a part of the doctrine of secession, one of the means to break up this Government was that the States, if they saw fit, might withdraw their Senators and Representatives, or refuse to elect them. He wanted even to remove that difficulty by a constitutional amendment compelling the States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress. But what do we now find? The Constitution of the country, even that portion of it which allows amendment to the organic law, expressly provides that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its suffrage and it also provides that each State shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives; but yet the position is taken that certain States cannot be represented. We impose taxes upon them; we send our tax-gatherers into every region and portion of the States. *The people* are fit subjects of Government for the collection of taxes, but they ask to participate in the legislation of the country they are met at the door and told, No, you must pay taxes; you must bear the burdens of the Government, but not participate in its legislation, that legislation which is to affect you through all time to come. Is this just? Is it fair? No! no!! I repeat, I am for the Union; I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the counsels of the nation all their Representatives *who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal.* A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government and who swears to support the Constitution must necessarily be loyal. A man cannot take that oath in good faith unless he is loyal. A mere amplification of the oath makes no difference as to the principle. Whatever test is thought proper as evidence and as proof of loyalty is a mere matter of detail, about which I care nothing; but let a man be unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, let him acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and be willing to support the Government in its hour of peril and its hour of need, and I am willing to trust him. (Applause). I know that some do not attach as much importance to this point as I do, but I regard it as fundamental.

One principle that carried us through the Revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle, which was laid down as fundamental by our fathers. If it was good then it is good now. If it was worth standing by then it is worth standing by now. It is fundamental, and should be observed as long as free government lasts. I am aware that in the midst of the rebellion it was said by some that the Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away; that in time of war and rebellion there was no constitution. We know that sometimes in great necessities, under emergencies, unconstitutional things must necessarily be done in order to preserve the Constitution itself. But if, while the rebellion was going on, the Constitution was rolled up and laid away; if it was violated in some particulars in order to save the Government, and all may be excused and justified, because in saving the Government you really saved the Constitution; now that peace has come, now that the war is over, we want again the benefit of a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unroll it—to re-read it, to understand its provisions thoroughly. And now, in order to save the Goverment, we must preserve the Constitution. Our only safety is in a strict adherence to and preservation of the Constitution of our fathers. It is now unfolded. It must now be read—it must now be digested and understood by the American people. I am here to-day, then, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, as I believe, for it does seem as if encroachment after encroachment is proposed upon it. As far as I can, I have ever resisted encroachments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them to day, and thereby to preserve the Constitution and Government of the United States. [Applause]. It is now a time of peace, and let us have peace; let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under and according to its provisions.—Let it be published in blazing characters, as though it were in the heavens and punctuated by the stars, so that all can understand it. Let us consult that instrument and guided by its provisions. Let us understand them, and understanding them abide by them.

I tell opposers of this Government, I care not from what quarter they come, East or West, North or South, "You that are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government are mistaken. The Constitution of the United States and the principles of free Government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all the powers combined cannot, destroy that great instrument—that great chart of freedom. Their attempts, though they may seem to succeed for a time, will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean and confine them within limits; they might as well undertake to repeal the Constitution, and, indeed, it seems now to be supposed that it can be repealed by a concurrent resolution [laughter]; but when the

these men will find that they might just as well introduce a resolution to repeal the law of gravitation; the attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as would be resistance to the great law of gravitation, which binds all to a common centre. The great law of political gravitation will bring back these States, and replace them in all their relations to the Federal Government. Cliques and cabals and conspiracies and machinations, North or South, cannot prevent this great consummation. [Tremendous applause]. All that is wanted is time. Let the American people get to understand what is going on, and they will soon manifest their determination. By way of exclamation, let me say that I would to God the whole American people could be assembled here to day as you are. I wish there was a vast amphitheatre here capacious enough to sustain the whole thirty millions, and they could witness the great struggle going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would soon settle the question if they could once see how things are; if they could see the kind of spirit that is manifested in the effort to break up the real principles of free government. When they come to understand who was for them and who against them; who was for ameliorating their condition and who for elevating them by preserving their Government, if the combatants could stand before them, and there could be a regular set to between the respective gladiators, in the first tilt that might be made you would find that the enemies of the country would be crushed, and the people would sustain its friends and the friends of constitutional liberty. [Great cheering]. My fellow citizens, I have detained you much longer than I intended.—["Go on, go on"]. But we are in a great struggle, and I am your instrument, and I have thought it best to express myself frankly. When, I ask you, have I usurped authority? Who is there in this country I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or the woman, either in private life or public life, that has not always received my attention and my time? Sometimes it has been said—pardon me for being a little egotistical, but we are engaged in a friendly and familiar conversation—that Johnson is a lucky man. [Laughter]. They can never defeat him. [Laughter.] Now I will tell you what constitutes my good luck. It is in doing right and being for the people. [Great Applause]. The people somehow or other, although their sagacity and good judgment are very frequently underrated and underestimated, generally get to find out and understand *who is for* them and who is against them. They do it by instinct, if in no other way. They know who is the friend; they know in whom they can confide. So far, thank God I can lay my hand upon my bosom, and state with heartfelt satisfaction that in all the positions in which I have been placed—and I have been placed in many that were as trying as any in which mortal man has ever been placed—I have never deserted them, nor do I believe they will desert me. [No, no, and applause]. When have I betrayed, what principle have I violated, what sentiment have I swerved from; can those who assail me put their finger upon any one? No, no, in all the speeches that have been made, no one has dared to put his finger upon a single principle I ever asserted from which I have deviated. Have you not heard some of them at some time attempt to quote my predecessor who fell a martyr to his country's cause, but they can give no sentiment of his that is in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done. The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his administration—I having been appointed by him in a particular position for that very purpose. An inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this to, I trust, a better world, and I came into his place, and there is not a principle of his in reference to the restoration of the Union from which I have departed. None. Then the war is not simply upon me, but it is upon my predecessor also. I have tried to do my duty. I know that *some are envious and* jealous, and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the charms of the White House have as little influence upon me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon *me* than upon those who are talking about it. The little that I eat and wear does not amount to much, and the difference between what is enough to sustain me and my little family. It is very small, for I am not kin to many folks by consanguinity, though by affinity I am akin to everybody. The difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back, and more than enough, has no charms for me. The proud and conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children and to the inner man, is all the reward that I ask. [Great applause].

In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me, or I will go with you, and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens should fall, though factions should rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most virulent form. I *mean to be found standing by the Constitution* of my country. Stand by the Constitution as the chief ark of our

to it as a mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him.

Accept my thanks, my countrymen, for the indulgence you have extended to me while submitting to you extemporaneously, and perhaps incoherently the remarks which I have now made. Let us go away forgetting the past and looking to the future, resolved to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting in Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace *not only with all the nations* of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States. I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come *during the period of my* existence when this country is to be destroyed and its Government overturned, if you will look out you will find the humble individual who stands before you there with you endeavoring to avert its final destruction.

☞"No visible means of support" makes a man a vagabond in the eyes of the law, but there will be no more vagabonds if they will all adopt the calling of a Frenchman who was arraigned for one.

"You are a loafer sir," said the judge; "a man without a calling."

"I beg your pardon, your honor, I have a vocation."

"What is it?"

"I smoke glasses for eclipses, but just now it is our dull season."

A V-TOE.—"Pa," said an interesting juvenile the other day to his indulgent sire—"Pa, haven't I got a veto as well as the President?"

"No, my child."

"Yes, I have, Pa; my fifth toe is a V-*toe*, I reckon."

"Take that child to his mother—he's ruined!"

ON A LINE.—"I don't like to patronize this line," said a culprit to a hangman.

"Oh, never mind this once," was the reply; "it will soon suspend its operation."

☞The following stanza was written on the marriage of Reuben Wise and Matilda Cheevus:

"At length she seized the proffered prize
A happy one (believe us),
For matrimony had made her Wise—
Before she was Miss Cheevus."

☞"Shall I paint your cheeks for you, wife?"

"No, husband, you have done it often enough by making me blush for you."

☞"It is never to late too mend," as the old lady said when she sat up until 12 midnight to darn her husband's stockings.

☞Why is a hat made of beaver like land that always yields fine crops? Because it may be called fertile—fur-tile.

☞When the cat's away the cook finds it difficult to explain how the cold meat goes.

☞The pitcher goes often to well, but the latter has never been known to return the call.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Mar. 7, 1866.

President Johnson and Treason.

We publish this week the entire speech of President Johnson in Washington city on the 22d. In it he seeks to maintain the position declared in his veto message, and reiterates sentiments long ago expressed by him. One of these is that treason is a crime and must be punished. The leading, conscious traitor, he says, must be punished, and we believe him honest when he makes such a declaration; and we may conjecture, as the reason for the delay in the trial of the leaders, that some of the members of Congress allege that the rebellion is not yet over, nor will it be ended until the proclamation of the President of the United States is promulgated to that effect; and until that proclamation is issued, in the opinion of Attorney General Speed, the trial of Jeff. Davis or any other rebel leader for treason cannot be legally held. If it does depend on this, although we cannot see much difference, we would rejoice again when the proclamation went forth at this late day that the rebellion was over.

It is upon the supposition that President Johnson is willing to take the leading rebels to his counsel that some journals are opposed to him. We believe that the President stands in the same attitude to the rebels to-day as he did when he was elected, and we believe that the opinions he then expressed were his honest convictions. We cannot think that because he is willing to show the mass of the rebels leniency and encouragement that his heart is in sympathy with leading traitors; nor can we, like some, call him traitor because he desires to see "unmistakably and unquestionably loyal men" allowed seats in the National halls. He must be guilty of worse *crimes* than vetoing an unjust and unconstitutional Freedmen's Bureau bill, or being in favor of allowing loyal men to represent the South, before we can raise our voice in the hue and cry of "rebel," "traitor," "betrayer," or other opprobrious titles.

One reason that we have maintained President Johnson is that he possesses that sternness which did not form a part of the nature of Mr. Lincoln, and [illegible] "transition period," as it is called, to reconstruction Pardon to those who plunged us into such an ocean of difficulty and bloodshed would be unjust; and as President Johnson declared in the beginning of his administration to temper mercy with justice we expect to see him do it, when the opportunity permits, by showing mercy to the masses and justice to the leaders, lately in rebellion. The President has declared his intention to do so, and we have a firm reliance in his intentions, notwithstanding the loud clamorings of some as to his sympathy with the traitors.

☞Our columns are again taken up with articles in reference to the important topics of the hour. We publish the entire speech of President Johnson and also extracts from speeches and journals sustaining the President in the views he has taken, and which he says he will adhere to. Surely, no topic is of greater importance than that of the preservation of *our common country*, and we should sink every minor interest—be it of a partisan or individual nature—and support the Administration, as much now as during the rebellion. And so long as the President stands by the Constitution, which he has sworn to defend and preserve—so long as he seeks the peace and happiness of the whole Union—so long as he endeavors to maintain the grand principle of preservation of the Government, for which the war was prosecuted and in which we finally triumphed, —so long should we support him by our undivided counsel and unwavering allegiance.

Congress.

The following resolution, as it previously passed the House, passed the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 29 to 18:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States until Congress shall have decided such State entitled to representation.

☞We have seen no paper opposed to the President because he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, give him credit for refusing to exercise the power of a foreign despot. Let Johnson be as ambitious as he may, he was not so ambitious as to make our government a monarchical or despotic one. This was an act that but a few, we fear, out of the many, would have neglected grasping after.

☞The Union State Convention meets at Harrisburg to day.

Jeff. Davis--Will Congress Act.

Why don't the President make "treason odious" by hanging Jeff. Davis? Something like this is the question probably more frequently put by all sorts of people, than any other. While it clearly enough reflects the general desire, it does not convey the correct view of the case. The Washington *Republican* explains wherein as follows:

"As long ago as October last the President made efforts to commence the work of the trial of traitors, and desiring to test the question whether treason was a crime, and believing, with the law officers of the Government, that such test should be made at the right place before the highest tribunal in the land, addressed a letter to Chief Justice Chase on the subject. The latter's response subsequently became public property and has been read from one end of the land to the other. He was not inclined to try the case in his circuit, in the city of Richmond, because the Government of the United States chose to keep its military there, or words to that effect. The President, under legal advisement, did not deem it prudent to order a jury trial anywhere else. Secretary Chase appealed to Congress for its action. The President stated the case to Congress in December last in his message. Subsequently, by request, he communicated the letter of the Chief Justice to that body. Congress, therefore, has had the whole subject before it for many weeks and has taken no definite action thereon.

"Although there have been many complaints about the exercise of the pardoning power by the President, it is true, as we have before stated in detail, that he has reserved from among those who have, of their own accord or through their friend, asked for pardon, over five hundred leading traitors, beginning with the arch-traitor Davis.

"Should the President take any step towards trying Davis while the subject is before Congress, and without its action, it might be deemed assumption, or, at least, disrespectful. Therefore the matter rests. Congress has taken no action. The President's hands are tied."

If this is the correct view of the case, then the people should ply Congress with their petitions and demands. It has had for some time a bill before it to facilitate the trial and punishment of Davis. If it will effect the object, the bill cannot be too soon acted on. At any rate Congress having taken hold of the business, it cannot do better than to finish it up.

A Case in Point.

There are few men in this country, to-day, who do not respect the wisdom and admire the integrity which characterized the career of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. Yet, while he lived, Mr. Lincoln was often assailed by the men who professed [illegible] allowed to out-live the reproaches heaped upon him, and before he was foully assassinated he had the satisfaction of beholding not only his policy vindicated, but his very predictions verified. When President Lincoln suspended the emancipation proclamation of General Fremont, a great many loyal men—perhaps a majority—were displeased, and the Democrats were wondrously elated. But Mr. Lincoln did not go over to the Democracy, nor did his party cease to act with him. In due time, the wisdom of Presidential moderation was vindicated in results—the grand object aimed at in the proclamation was secured—and the Administration enjoyed the united support of the Republican party, and the undivided abuse of the Democracy. This reminiscence may serve to console those melancholy spirits who are now prophesying that party break-up and anarchy are inevitable.

So far as we are individually concerned, we are willing to trust to President Johnson. We have no more respect for the spirit which assails the Tennessean than we had for the malevolence and hate which sought the aspersion of the Illinoisan. We cannot do otherwise but believe that Andrew Johnson really desires to improve the condition of the country; and frankly relying on the patriotism of his intentions, we have faith that, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln's revocation of Fremont's proclamation, Andrew Johnson's course will yet command the united support of the party which sustained him against the traitors in the South, which defended him against the malignity of the Democracy in the North, and which elevated him to the second highest office in the gift of the nation.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

What is the Difference?

Mr. Dixon, Union Member of Congress from Connecticut, made a speech in the House in defence of the President's policy, on Tuesday last, from which we clip the following:

What is the difference of opinion existing between the President of the United States and those who are opposed to his reconstruction policy in the two Houses of Congress? I certainly disclaim, of course, any right to state what are his opinions, except as they are given to us in authentic public documents. From these alone I obtain his views. That these are misrepresented, intentionally or otherwise, should not perhaps surprise those who consider how seldom a candid statement of the true question at issue is made by the advocates of conflicting doctrines and opinions. It would seem impossible, in view of the frank and explicit utterances which the President has often made of his opinions to create in the public mind a misapprehension of his views. Yet this, to a certain extent, has been done.

He is supposed by many to urge the admission of disloyal men from the rebel States to the two Houses of Congress. He is charged with a purpose to bring into their former places in this body bloody handed rebels. He is said to wish to throw wide open the doors of Congress, and fill those seats with *traitors fresh from the battle fields of* the rebellion. What is his true position? I might refer to the published statement of his views in his remarks to a delegation of Virginians the other day in which he explicitly declared his opinion that only loyal men should be appointed to office. But I prefer to take his latest authentic, written declarations. I shall read from his veto message, found in that document, the following:

"I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious, its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal tests."

Such is the language of the President in his veto message. Can it be misunderstood? Can it be misrepresented? What are existing constitutional and legal tests but the oath required by the Constitution and the still stronger test oath prescribed by law? Having stated what he recommends, the President then states what he is opposed to, as follows:

"It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government."

This is what the President is opposed to. We have, therefore, what he recommends and what he disapproves. He recommends, the admission to Congress of loyal men, who can take the required oaths, provided they come from States which present themselves in a attitude of harmony and loyalty. He disapproves a permanent or indefinite exclusion of all representation, regardless of the loyalty of the representative or the people. Here, then, the issue is fairly presented. How could he state it more distinctly?

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Tennessee Congressional Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens stated, when the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was received in Congress, that the Committee on Reconstruction had had under consideration the admission of the Congressional delegation from Tennessee, that it was decided to admit those Representatives, *but that the veto had changed this decision.* The whole country has most sincerely deplored this conclusion, and if Mr. Stevens thinks the President wrong, he should remember that two wrongs do not make a right. If the Committee on Reconstruction came to the conclusion fair to suppose that the decision was based on a principle of right and justice, which the hasty words of the President, spoken under great aggravation, should not be allowed to defeat. It would be an everlasting reproach to the sublime sense of justice which pervades the spirit of our free institutions if the loyal men of any State should be compelled to suffer for the differences between the President and Congress. Let Congress, therefore, admit the Tennessee delegation. Let the country have the evidence of the high sense of justice which controls the legislative branch of the Government; and the embarrassments which now seem impending will be dispelled to give way to cordial good understanding among all who are vested with authority in the Government. The people of Tennessee were compelled to stand the hard blows and the awful desolation of the war of the rebellion, while they bravely battled for the Union. Let them not now be made the main sufferers in a contest which they had no hand producing, and until they are represented in Congress they can have no influence *in properly* settling. The time has come for the working of real wisdom and the operation of exact justice, and we know of no case in which both can be better established than by the admission of the Tennessee delegation to Congress.

Sensible Talk.

Morton McMichael, Esq., editor of the *North American*, a man who has been lately honored by his party by electing him Mayor of the city, in his paper of the 1st inst., talks to his readers in a sensible way. He says:

"Above all things, let us not quarrel with President Johnson, and thus gladden the heart of every disloyal man between the Mexican and Canadian line. The Chief Magistrate assures us most authoritatively that he will never consort with traitors nor their friends, and will co-operate with Congress in every measure essential to allegiance and security. He will aid in protecting the freedmen, and will only withdraw the military force from districts where loyalty and peacefulness are in the ascendant. Perhaps he will aid us *still farther as regards the basis of* representation, and thus prevent the dangerous preponderance of southern votes in our legislative halls, against which our Congress is so wisely endeavoring to guard.

At all events, the President tells us that, if his plan should prove a failure, he is willing to change or modify it as time may disclose its actual results. Let us repose on this assurance at present, since it is very evident that just now we cannot attain the radical measures which our friends desire. Most imprudent and hazardous would it be to alienate from our cause the earnest and powerful man who stands at the head of the government. *With* his aid, we can yet carry the ship of State securely into harbor. *Without* it, we may roll on unpleasant billows or among dangerous storms for years to come. We should, in short, use as much caution and coercion towards *the rebellious spirits who still vex the nation as circumstances will permit us* to exercise, and as much charitable forbearance and courtesy towards all loyal men who differ from us as will prevent their alienation."

The President and Gov. Cox.

The Governor Addresses his Constituents.

WASHINGTON, February 26th.—The following important letter was read to-night by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the Representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.

Gen. Geo. W. Wright, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR: On Saturday last I had an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient importance of his statements whilst fresh in my memory. I waited upon him this morning to make known what I had done, ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. He frankly gave his consent, and assented to the accuracy of my report. The President said that he was not willing to avow that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on a basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and therefore, when he entered upon the duties of his office, he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had in some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he had carried out. Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied no long continuance of military government could be tolerated; that the whole country would properly demand the restoration of a truly civil government, and not to give it to the lately rebellious States, would be an admission of the failure of the administration and of the party which carried through the war, to prove themselves equal to the emergency. Now, the work of destruction was over and rebuilding had begun, a military government alone would not specify the South. At the end of a long period of such government, we would be no nearer, and probably not so near, the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence, there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore civil government just as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and those conditions accepted by the South which are to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. The proper system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere to stimulate the loyalty of the South, rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by external force.

This was the case of the Freedman's Bureau. He was not against the idea of the Bureau, for he had used it and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that either by a proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion, period not very remote, and as he understood by the present law, the Bureau might *continue a year from that* time. Meanwhile, he could say to the South, "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau will be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you, for the protection of the freedmen make it unnecessary." Thus the hope of getting rid of the institution, stimulates them to do right, while they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of aid from what they regard as a sort of Military Government. If, on the other hand, the Bureau were made permanent by legislation, all the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, it would tend to make the hatred of the Government inveterate. The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner he had held martial law over them. "Whenever they should show that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people be increased to obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the interference of the military arm in their affairs. In precisely the same way he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary to impose conditions upon the rebellious States which would promote the safety of the country; and regarding the existing affairs of local governments as having disqualified themselves by their treason for continuance in power, be deposed and established provisional governments. Then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions were the amendment of the State Constitutions excluding slavery, the acceptance of *some amendment of the Constitution* of the United States, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., to stimulate to accept these conditions, and such as, using his best judgment, in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought nearest right of any he could frame, he engaged that on their acceptance, with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State, elect legislators, &c., and so far as executive acts could do, would restore them to their position in the Union of the States. They had so far accepted his conditions, that he regarded the experiment as a success.—He had accordingly reorganized the post office department among them, had reopened trade, and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury department, and in like manner in all Executive Departments recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough military hold to protect the freedmen, and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now but one thing remained in which these States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that was representation to Congress. In this he had advised that some principle of stimulating loyalty be applied, as in the other respects named. He would admit only such representatives as are in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or district sent a loyal man, properly elected and qualified, he would think it right to admit him the same as if from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this, their restoration would be full, and the work would be done. Such was his plan.—He did not ask to judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress, or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional rights. But he felt like *urging upon them and upon the country*, that this mode of finishing work so nearly completed in other respects was the only feasible one which had been presented; and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union—were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him that I suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress purely civil in its character, providing for the protection by the United States Courts of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so.

He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to give his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this, and because we had a margin of time lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation, and if before that time the Southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves, and providing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought, there would then be time enough to elaborate the plan.

He then referred briefly to the fact that disloyal men have been rejoicing over his veto message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of his policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so fully elaborated in his annual message, and explained to me, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere, North and South, should cordially give their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had informally insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere would rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course, the better he would like it; for if they were not sincere, they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war, and he earnestly sought to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with the determined opposition to the obstruction policy of these extremes, who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin *might come upon us.*

[illegible] of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet his straight forward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice as I did, I am well assured that you could believe with me that although he may not receive personal assaults with the forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected. Very truly yours,

J. D. Cox

Duty to the President.

Mr. Sherman, in the United States Senate, made the following excellent remarks in relation to the duties owed by that body to the President:

"We must maintain him, support him, aid him. Even where I disagree with him, I will not arraign him before the people of the country, and thus discredit and dishonor him. Rather, if he is weak we ought to uphold him the more; if he is fickle, we ought to strengthen him by our resolution; if he lacks any of the elements necessary *to constitute him a good man, we ought* to supply them by our courage and constancy. We do no good to our cause, no good to our country, by a constant crimination of the President, by arraigning him here, as I have heard him arraigned, as a tyrant and imbecile. Sir, he is the instrument in the hands of Almighty God, holding the executive power of this government for four years. If he is a weak man, we must support him; if we allow his authority to be subdued and overrun, we destroy the authority of the *government of the United States.*"

Every person even moderately endowed with the sentiments of honor and patriotism, will readily accord to the noble spirit of these sentences. They stand in brilliant contrast to the outbursts of partisan abuse to which the Senator alludes. There is an intrinsic excellence in the Senator's sentiments, that makes them independent of the conditions of time, place and individual. As above written they were three years ago spoken of our lamented Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States. But they offer reasonable suggestions to every honest, patriotic mind now. They are in a high tone of a patriotism that soars sublimely above the atmosphere of mere personal or party considerations. In fact, they are in excellent harmony with the utterances of the same high-minded Senator on a very recent occasion, in application to President Johnson.

The duties to the office to-day are not dissimilar to those of the days referred to, nor has reprehensive speech been more freely indulged now than then. But as the issue of compliance with the high moral sentiments and suggestions of Mr. Sherman was found to be most happy on the country, and the faith reposed in Mr. Lincoln was justified by the results, so may we now be nerved to the performance of duty to the high office and to him who occupies it, by the hope that similar results will ensue and the republic will receive no detriment.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

☞Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞DIARIES for 1866, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—
A Second hand set of Blacksmith tools
ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. mh7

PATENTS

PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

A personal interview with the inventor is desirable though not necessary, as the business can be conducted by correspondence. Circulars of information free on application.
EDWD. BROWN,
Engineer and Patent Agent.
mh7-3m 311 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED to take orders for the best selling Book now published,

Thrilling Stories of the great rebellion

Comprising heroic adventures and hair breadth escapes of soldiers, scouts, spies and refugees; daring exploits of smugglers, guerrillas, masqueraders and others; Tales of loyal and disloyal women; stories of the negro, &c., &c., with incidents if fun and merriment in camp and field.—By Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Greene, late of the United States army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors.

Send for circulars and see the liberal terms offered.
CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., Publishers,
mh7-1m No. 134 Sth. Third st., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AT *PUBLIC SALE.*

On Thursday, March 22, 1866.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, on the "Cottage Farm," in West Huntingdon, on the above day, the following personal property, viz:

4 *work horses*, 4 milch cows, 6 head of young cattle, 1 four horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, horse gears, Plow gears, windmill, good cutting box, threshing machine and horse power, plows, harrows, rakes, forks and a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—Under $5, cash; over $5, nine months credit. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m.
Huntingdon, March 7-2t DANIEL GOODMAN.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylva-
[SEAL] *to Elizabeth Edwards, late of Huntingdon Co., GREETING:*

WHEREAS, JAMES EDWARDS did on the 26th October, 1865, prefer his petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County of Huntingdon praying that for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said Elizabeth Edwards,

We do therefore command you, the said ELIZABETH EDWARDS, as often before we commanded you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Huntingdon, at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said county on the second monday of April next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Jas. Edwards, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, agreeably to the acts of the general assembly of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, and hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, Esq., President of our said Court of Huntingdon, this 27th day of January A. D. 1866. W. C. WAGNER,
mh7 Prothonotary.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

W. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Rags Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c

He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.
Huntingdon, March 7, 1866. WM. LONG.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in this city; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade; *embracing* the newest and most desirable styles and sizes of "Gore Trails" of every length—from 2¾ to 4 yards round—20 to 56 springs, at 2 to $6. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1 40 to $3 15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's Skirts are unrivalled, beyond all competition for variety of styles and sizes, as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 springs at 35 cents to $2 25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are warranted to give satisfaction; but buy none as such unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street," stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, good skirts, manufactured in New York and the eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1; 35 springs, $1 15; 33 springs, $1 25 and 45 springs $1 50.

☞Skirts made to order and repaired.
☞Terms Cash. One price only. mh7-1m

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE mh7 6d at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO, wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars mh17 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY received at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH,

JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, SASHES, &c

at reasonable prices,

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

LADIES' COATS and CIRCULARS Shawls, Cloth Basques, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

S. E. HENRY & CO. sell all kinds of iron, sheet iron, Hoop iron, steel, nails, horse shoes, screws and a variety of hollow ware.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in *this* part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,

Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for a circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON-BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please. ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mar. 7, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

A Card.

At a meeting of the Standing Stone Lodge of Good Templars on Tuesday evening, the 20th ult., the undersigned were appointed a committee to return the thanks of the Lodge to the citizens of Huntingdon who so kindly and cheerfully contributed to the success of the "Festival" held on the evening of the 13th ult. In obedience to our appointment and in conformity with our own feelings, as members of the Lodge, we desire to make this public return of the thanks of the Good Templars to the many good citizens of Huntingdon who so generously lent of their abundance to assist in the promotion of the temperance cause in their midst. While their assistance tended to make the "Festival" a pecuniary success and will enable the Lodge to make its room a comfortable and agreeable place, yet we feel in it more assistance as an encouragement to perseverance in and fidelity to the cause we have espoused. We feel our hands held up, our arms strengthened and our hearts encouraged by the good people around us; and we promise them in return for this assistance to show more material thanks than by words, by striving to erect in their midst a standard of Temperance, that will make tippling and tippling houses unpopular, promote peace and good order in the community, prevent much woe and save parents and wives many a sad heart ache.

By order of the Standing Stone Lodge of Good Templars.

JENNIE M. BROWN,
ELLEN A. GLAZIER,
CLARA HILDEBRAND,
J. R. SIMPSON,
JOHN M. BAILEY,
Committee.

The Fish Bill.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 1st inst., says:—"The bill to revive the fisheries in the Susquehanna river came up in the House yesterday, when a struggle at once took place, the agent of the Tide Water Canal Company in the lobby acting in concert with the opponents of the measure on the floor, making strenuous efforts to get the bill recommitted to a committee, where it was hoped it could be smothered. After several ineffectual efforts, and the offering of many unimportant amendments, the bill was passed finally by a vote of 67 to 27. This will be good news to the masses of the people interested, for without a doubt the legislation proposed to be secured on this subject is the most important, in an economical view, of the session.

"This is a most righteous measure. It concerns the living of the poor man and his family. In no way is it calculated to impair a single interest of capital now invested. It does not contemplate interfering with vested rights. It simply asks for the restoration of rights and privileges which have too long been nullified and neutralized. Hence, we assert that the passage of the bill reviving the fisheries in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries, will be regarded as one of the greatest blessings which the Legislature can confer on the people.

Improvements.

The activity of the monied men of Huntingdon in relation to building, appears to be on the increase. We observe that Spring has been favorably inaugurated by the tearing down or renovating of dilapidated structures, in order to meet the great and increasing demand for house-room. Some more dwelling houses will go up in West Huntingdon, and that section will be, before many years, if the spirit of improvement continues, as we think it will, a ward of beautiful proportions.

Terrible Explosion.

We learn that on Thursday last three men were frightfully injured by the explosion of a blast, at Orbison's coal mines, near Dudley. The men had prepared the blast, but it not going off in time, they had approached the drill, when the fuse ignited the powder. Two of the men, we learn, had their heads blown off, and the other was also fatally wounded.

Come one and all.

The invitation is extended to one and all to come and buy goods from S. E. Henry & Co.'s wholesale and retail store. Good goods, cheap goods, fancy goods always to be had. We heard it remarked that "Henry must keep everything," and that is not far from correct, as they do keep everything you want. Call and be convinced.

☞One day last week two vagrant colored boys named Montgomery, and known as "Thad" and "Jimmy," were arrested on the charge of stealing revenue stamps from the office of Mattern & Sipe, of this place. The boys were lodged in jail.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through your columns, to call to the notice of all humane and benevolent persons a subject which deserves their careful attention.

A Freedman's Aid Society has been organized in this borough. It is unnecessary to state that the ladies are at the head of this organization. Its object is to aid white refugees and colored freedmen in the south who are destitute and unable to support themselves. Let no one imagine, for a moment, that it is intended to keep any person in idleness. The Freedmen's Bureau does not extend any aid to able bodied persons who are unwilling to work. But, among the four millions of freedmen who have been emancipated by the war, there are about one million who from old age or infirmity of body or mind, and children of tender years, cannot support themselves, and are objects of public charity. And the same is true of the white refugees who have fled from their homes and from persecution for opinion's sake.—It is to aid these, and no others, that this society has been formed. It is to feed, clothe and improve the poor and the destitute that this effort is made—it is for the support of the decrepid and helpless infancy that aid is solicited. In the great upheaving of society in the south, as the result of the war, these people have been suddenly thrown upon their own resources, without means of any kind—not owning even the clothes upon their persons; and as the south is desolated—the masters no longer caring for these persons—and the "poor whites" hostile to the negroes—aid and charity must come from the north, or these poor creatures must perish. This state of things is however not expected to last long. When society becomes settled in the southern states the able bodied men will take care not only of themselves, but also of those for whom aid is now sought. Those whose labor, while they were slaves, supported themselves and their masters too, will with a fair chance, do as much while they are free. Let no one who is able to give anything withhold it at such a time as this. The call will not be long protracted. The ladies who are engaged in this good work are actuated by no other than a Christian spirit—and in that spirit they should be met. They believe the colored freedman and the white refugee human beings—God's good creatures—made in his own image. Let them not be despised or neglected.

The Society ask for aid not only in money but in goods and clothing, and they are not particular as to the kind or quality of the garments. They solicit contributions from town and country. Mrs. D. Blair is President of the Society. Contributions may be sent to her or to any other member of the society—and they will be forwarded and distributed through the Freedman's Bureau.

By giving the above a place in your paper you will confer a favor upon the society, and thus give AID.

Huntingdon, March 3, 1866.

WHO SHOULD FURNISH REVENUE STAMPS FOR RECEIPTS?—Judge Lewis has decided that no person is bound to give a receipt for funds paid, a receipt being an instrument of evidence useful only to the person to whom it is given, therefore, if a man needs a receipt, it is in his place to furnish the stamp for it, if one is required. But if a person gives a receipt without requiring that the party to whom it is given shall furnish the stamp, the maker of the receipt must himself stamp the paper before he delivers it. If he fails to stamp it before he delivers it he is liable to the penalty provided by law for the omission, but the other party may stamp it immediately upon its being received.

Accident.

John Stewart, son of Wm. Stewart, of this place, met with an accident on the railroad above Petersburg, on Monday evening last. He is an employee of the Railroad Co., and while returning home in a hand car was about to take his turn at the crank, when the handle caught the cape of his overcoat and he was dragged under the wheels of the car, which run over his shoulder. It is thought his injuries are not very dangerous.

Get Something Good.

Cunningham & Carmon have constantly on hand Goods of every description, which they sell at reasonable prices. This is a good firm to deal with. Read adv. in this issue.

☞Wm. Long has purchased the Grocery store of C. Long & Co., and is prepared to supply the public with everything in his line at low rates.—Give him a call and satisfy yourselves.

Musical.

B. M. Greene offers for sale, very cheap, a good Melodeon, 5 octave piano style, which has been in use a short time. Any one wanting a good instrument cheap should call soon at his Music store, Huntingdon. 2t

☞Hopkin's Hoop Skirts, for ladies and children, advertised in this issue. Call at 628 Arch st, Philadelphia, and examine stock of goods.

☞There will be preaching in the St. John's Episcopal Church, this place, on next Sabbath, in the morning at 11 o'clock, afternoon at 3½.

☞Rev. S. H. Reid will preach his last morning sermon on Sunday next at 10½ o'clock. He goes to Milton, Pa.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SHADE GAP, Feb. 26th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR.—Last week the "Aughwich Valley Herald" contained the following editorial: "We do not wish to be given to grumbling, but we really must insist that Mr. Shearer being well paid for carrying the mail, should not often neglect it entirely as he did last Monday. There was no justfiable excuse that we have heard."

Allow me to say through the columns of your valuable paper, that we are not required to do that which is impossible, nor willingly or knowingly endanger the mails. Excuses for trips not run, are made to the Post Office Department at Washington, and not to the Editor of the "Herald." The mails will be carried over the route in question in the future, as in the past, *regularly*, and according to law and contract, so far as the condition of the roads admits, with due regard to our obligations to the public, the Post Office Department, and ourselves; regardless of what the Editor of the "Herald" may really insist upon.

It is very strange that after my predecessor Mr. Blair and I have carried the mail half the time for nearly six years free, now that the Post Office Department has ordered a daily mail, and allowed a pittance on the *pro-rata* of contract, when a trip happens not to be made, which was found *on trial* impossible to make, and that the only one on mail day, since we carry the mail, which has not been run, the Editor should so suddenly bristle up and insist that as "Mr. Shearer is well paid &c," he shall do impossibilities.

It is an enigma to us to know, whether it is the good of the public the *immaculate* Ben has at heart or something else in this Editorial. Possibly it may be, that as he had no mail on Monday, he could not get other news enough to fill his *mammoth* sheet; if so, he is excusable. While speaking of being well paid we may say in his own language that as the P. M., at Shirleysburg is "*well paid*" for attending to his duties we "must insist" that he change the mail in lawful time, as his predecessor always did, and not keep the carrier waiting on him for nearly half an hour. We as yet have heard of no *justifiable* excuse for such tardiness.

In conclusion, we do not intend reverting to this subject again, acting upon an approved motto—"never to shoot at game more than once, unless it is worth more than the ammunition."

Very Respectfully,
H. R. SHEARER.

MARRIED,

On the 20th ult., by Rev. W. Downs CYRUS COUCH to Mrs. HANNAH M. CROWNOVER, both of Huntingdon

Feb. 22d, by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. JNO. M. PLATT and Miss NANCY E. FIFE, both of Huntingdon county.

On the same day by the same Mr. E. P. MCKITTRICK of Mechanicsburg, and Miss ISABELLA STITT, Mt. Union.

On Feb. 26, by the same, Mr. MOSES JACKSON and Miss ELLEN LEWIS, (col.) both of Huntingdon.

March 1st, by the same, Mr. ALLISON CRUM and Miss MOLLIE M. CLARK, both of Huntingdon county.

On Thursday, 1st inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. GEO. C. GANCE to Miss NANCY M. LEWIS, (colored,) both of Walker township.

At Harrisburg, Pa., by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, on Thursday evening, March 1st, WM. E. WILSON, Esq., to Miss ROSANNA M. HARPER, all near Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March. 7.

Family Flour	$10.50
Extra Flour	$8.25
Superfine Flour	$7.25
Rye Flour	$4.75
Corn Meal	$3.75
Extra White Wheat	$2.50@2.55
Fair and Prime Red	$2.40@2.45
Rye	.80
Corn, prime Yellow	.69
Oats	.47
Barley	$1.10
Cloverseed, $64 lbs	$6.50
Timothy	$4.25
Flaxseed	$2.90
Wool	60@70
Hides	.13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Family Flour ₩bbl	$9.00
Extra Flour	$8.50
Superfine Flour	$7.50
Corn Meal ₩cwt.	$2.25
Buckwheat Flour ₩cwt.	$3.00
White Wheat	$2.05
Red Wheat	$1.70 @ 1.90
Rye	.75
New Corn	.60
Oats	.35
Cloverseed	$5.00 @ 5.00
Flaxseed	2.40
Dried Apples	3.00
Dried Peaches ₩lb	.25 to 30
Butter	.30
Eggs	.25
Lard	.20
Ham	.22
Shoulder	.20
Sides	.23
Tallow	.14
Hay	$3.00
Beans ₩bus	$2.00
Potatoes ₩bus	$1.00

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of William Dean, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of William Dean, late of Hopewell twp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SOPHIA DEAN, Executrix,
WM. DOWLING, Executor.

feb. 28. 1866-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of David D. Eshelman, dec'd.] The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Garver, administrator of David D. Eshelman, late of Shirley township, deceased, will attend at the office of Benedict, Stewart & Lytle, in the borough of Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of MARCH, next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to be present or be debarred from coming for any part of said fund.

P. M. LYTLE,
feb21 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund remaining in the hands of George W. Johnston, Esq., who was appointed Trustee by the said court to sell the real estate of John White, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, said fund being the distributive share of John White, one of the sons of said deceased, against whom there are judgments and attachments—hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of MARCH, next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for any share thereof. THEO. H. CREMER,
Feb21 Auditor.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers, *No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.*
jan21-1y

STRAY HOG. Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, on or about the 25th of December a white boar pig with a slit in the right ear.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

feb21-3t* JAMES SLOAN.

MADE UP CLOTHING, BOOTS & shoes, Queensware, Cedar and Willow Ware, largest stock in the country, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

GO TO S. E. HENRY & CO'S for good Cloths, cassimeres, satinettes, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Velvet Cord, &c.

Read new advertisements.

Speech of Postmaster General Dennison.

At the Cooper Institute in New York, Thursday evening, Postmaster General Dennison followed Secretary Seward. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS—In responding to your friendly call, let me express my gratification in seeing so large an assemblage of the good people of this city to respond to the patriotic efforts of the President to restore the Constitutional relations between the Federal Government and all the States in the Union, as displayed in his proclamation to the people and in his message to Congress. [Cheers]. It is right, sir, that this great city should lose no time in pronouncing its opinion upon the political situation of the country, and by its counsels contribute, as they most largely contribute to revealing that situation from the embarrassment that now surround it. I have not believed, and do not believe, that there is any necessity of permanent difference between the President and the Union members of Congress on any really practical legislation relating to the States lately in rebellion; and I regard this meeting, composed of citizens of New York who sustained the national authority in the war against the rebellion, as a most encouraging augury that the dangers which seem to threaten the Union organization will soon pass away, and that the great party which in the field, on the sea, and at the ballot-box has saved the nation, will preserve its vigorous utility, and, under Providence, fully accomplish the great work of its patriotic mission. [Applause]. Will it be said that in this hope we are doomed to disappointment because of the recent act of the President in returning to Congress the Freedman's Bureau bill, with his objections to it being a law? I answer no. What does the President say in his veto message? Not that he is opposed to extending protection to the freedmen and refugees of the South, because he is now doing that under existing law. Not that he is opposed to the principle of a bill for the relief of the freedmen and refugees, because he is executing the law vigorously and in good faith. [Applause]. What does he say in his message? Let me read the opening paragraph:

"I have examined with care the bill, which originated in the Senate and has been passed by the two Houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes." Having with much regret come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law. [Cheers]. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that *there is no immediate necessity for the* proposed measure. The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace I have with Congress the strongest desire to secure the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor."

Why, then, the veto? Let the message itself answer the question. "The bill before me," says the President, "contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view." [Applause.] With these convictions, my fellow-citizens, what else could the President have done but to return the bill as he did? Let me recommend you to a careful and dispassionate consideration of the message itself. Can it be that the President, who has never failed to signalize his devotion to the best interests of the country, as he understood these interests to be; who from early manhood, fought the cause of the rebellion in his unyielding opposition to the slave aristocracy of the South; who fought treason, face to face, in the Senate of the United States and in Tennessee, with a heroism not excelled, if equalled, by any other living public character; who adopted, and has executed, and is now executing in good faith, the essential features of his martyred predecessor's programme for the restoration of the insurgent States—a programme sanctioned by every member of his Cabinet. [Applause.] Can it be, I ask, that, with such a record and such a character, the President would now perform so grave an act as the vetoing of a bill approved by nearly all the Union members of Congress, looking to the immediate welfare of four millions of fellow people, unless impelled to do so by the weightiest reasons and the profoundest convictions of duty? [Applause.] The answer, my fellow citizens, I leave to the intelligence and patriotism of the country. [Loud applause.]

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE GREAT AMERICAN CALIGRAPHICAL PUZZLE, The cheapest and most wonderful puzzle of the age! Agents can easily make from $10 to $20 a day. I will give any one agent $100 if he can sell 50 thousand ☞Send 10 cents for sample puzzle.

PHILIP HILL,
feb28-4t 259 Market street, Philadelphia.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS. HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS OF Paper Hangings & Window Shades, Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts., *PHILADELPHIA.*

N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

Feb21-3m

LAW PARTNERSHIP. J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE.

All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

☞Special care will be given to the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or United States.

Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. J. W. MATTERN,
feb21-1y WM. A. SIPE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

HARD COAL.—A superior article of Hard Coal for sale at S. E. HENRY & CO.
Jan3

FOR SALE.

A NEW, LIGHT, THREE HORSE WAGON and one FANCY SLEIGH, with one or two seats, by

feb27-3t SIMON COHN, Coffee Run.

Public Sale.

THE personal property of Daniel Africa, Esq., dec'd., and that of the undersigned will be sold at public sale, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m.,

On Thursday, 8th day of March, next,

at the late residence of said deceased, on Hill street, in the borough of Huntingdon.

ALSO—The following described real estate, situate in said borough (if not previously disposed of by private sale) to wit:

Two lots of ground, each fronting 60 feet on the northern side of Church street, and extending back therefrom 200 feet to Moore street, and bounded on the west by lots of the Huntingdon Academy; one of said lots having thereon erected a frame barn.

A lot of ground bounded on the northeast by other land of the undersigned; on the southeast by the Standing-Stone creek road; and on the northwest by land of the heirs of A. Willoughby, containing one acre, having thereon a log dwelling house and a large number of thrifty young fruit trees of choice varieties.

A lot of ground bounded on the northeast by a lot of Wm. I. Steel; on the southeast by said road; on the south west and north west by land of Helfright & Carmon, containing about 11¼ acres, and will be divided into two or more parcels. J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb28-2t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FINE MARE, WITH COLT, Blooded stock, for sale, or will be exchanged for an easy riding family horse. Inquire at the Globe office. fe20

TWO TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

On Friday 9th day of March next,

Two tracts of land in JUNIATA township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the farm on which he now resides, viz:

No. 1.—A tract of about two hundred and sixty acres, all timber, consisting of the best white oak, rock oak, poplar, chestnut and hickory there is in this section of the country. This tract is valuable for saw timber, bark, ties, cooper stuff, &c.

No. 2.—A tract of land containing about one hundred acres. On this tract there are about thirty acres cleared, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a log house and log barn, and a good apple orchard. A considerable portion of this land not improved is of the best red shale in the country. The tracts are easily to be got at as a township road runs through both.

Any person wishing further information, or to examine the properties, will call on the subscriber.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Feb15 3 A. B. SHENEFELT.

FOR SALE, A good Dwelling House and part of a lot on Washington street. Possession given on the 1st of April For further information inquire at Lewis' Book and Notion Store. fe15-3

GROUND RENTS For Sale.

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.

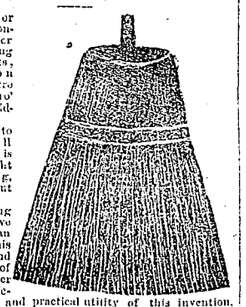
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

A LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE. A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back to Stone creek, adjoining lots of Michael Thompson.

Apply at the GLOBE office. fe21

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER. *PATENTED DECEMBER 25, 1866.*

Everybody his own Broom Maker.



This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in combination *with the centre* bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but Seven Ounces.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other art icle ever introduced.

☞We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON.

Feb7, 1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

The Old Foundry STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27.65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY, Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.

Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

WATERSTREET FOUNDRY Again in Blast

THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

PLOWS, THRASHING MACHINES, &c., &c.; and also will make and repair all kinds of Thrashing Machines, &c.

Sled and sleigh soles and other castings kept on hand. Old metal, Brass and Copper, taken in exchange for work. J. M. PIPER.

Waterstreet, Jan 9-3m*

POUDRETTE† (Sixteen Years Fair Trial!) A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.

POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 cents per bushel, and $25 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.

Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the Arsenal, Philad'a. Depot—Peysson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury road. Office—Library street, No. 429, back of the new post office, Philad'a. Dealers—

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
fe21-3m 4th and Callowhill streets, Philad'a.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, Will do more and better work at a given cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
Jan24-1y No. 137 North THIRD st., PHILADA

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

ANY person in want of one of the above articles should call on Miss DIANAH L. BAKER, Agent for the Machine.

Huntingdon, Sept. 27-3m

STOVES. STOVES. Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

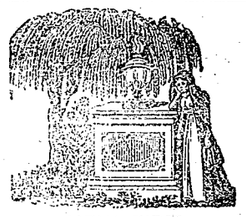
Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Dec.20 1865-1y

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [fe14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

LOST! ON Friday, 19th inst., at Mt. Union, or on the cars between that point and Huntingdon, CHECK of V. Hunnnell, Jr., on a Bank in Harrisburg, drawn to our order and unendorsed when lost, for One hundred and seventy dollars and eighteen cents ($170 18.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, payment of which has been stopped. Any one finding will please return to our address.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch sts.,
Jan. 31, 1866. Philadelphia.



NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & P. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866 1y

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY! AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. NOW OPEN *AND FOR SALE BY* JAS. A. BROWN, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Huntingdon, oct 17.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST! SIMON COHN, AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Wool en Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class try store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞New Goods received daily.

oct 18 1865. SIMON COHN.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE. Z. YENTER, HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accommodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES, SALT, TOBACCO & SEGARS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO— HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR, FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE, And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, Oct 17, 1865.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM! *HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!* THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, *Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

New Furniture Establishment. J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞Funerals attended at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1862-tf

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS, CALL AT DONNELL & KLINE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, comprising everything new and desirable, such as Dress silks, silk mohair, and Irish Poplins, alpacas, Cassimere, coburgs, Merinoes, all wool French Delaines, saxony plaids, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

1866. CLOTHING. 1866.

H. ROMAN. NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon oct 17, '65.

INK. INK. INK! NOTICE To Merchants and Business Men.

THE undersigned having recently been appointed agent for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, business men, and to consumers of all classes that he is prepared to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.

It neither corrodes the pen, nor moulds the inkstand, is of a rich bluish tint, flows freely, and is *perfectly indelible*, giving it advantages not possessed by any other Ink, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. This Ink contains no sediment and will not therefore, thicken as most inks do, the last drop being as thick and clear as the first.

☞All orders whether wholesale or retail, will be promptly filled, at lower rates than as good an article can be purchased in the cities or elsewhere. Persons who entertain doubts as to the superior quality and cheapness of this Ink are respectfully entreated to give it a trial. John H. Clark, sub-agent will canvass the county for the purpose of introducing this Ink.

SIMON COHN, Agent,
Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna.
Oct. 16, '65-tf.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. SIMON COHN, P. M., having been appointed salesman and general agent, is the representative of the above company for the county of Huntingdon, State of Penna., as per contract, all parties therefore, whether having dealt with us previously or otherwise, will please avail themselves of the advantages of dealing directly with the representative of our house here; they will find it to their pecuniary interest to do so.

C. L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.

The above Ink is for sale at Lewis' and all the principal stores in the county.

DR. VENARD'S STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER, *SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.*

Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

New Styles for '66 already on hand.

THE LARGEST and THE BEST *STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF* WALL PAPER Ever received in Huntingdon, NOW OPEN And for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS of various styles, for *Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.*

Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent, by buying soon, *It will pay all to buy now for Spring use.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Eashionable Female attire! One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will contin ue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS. D. P. GWIN INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY. COME AND SEE. D. P. GWIN,

oct. 17 '65.,

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

15,000	bushels	Wheat,
5,000	"	Rye,
5,000	"

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

NOW
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
FOR
BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

If you want Cheap Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want Good Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want Fashionable Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want to see the

GREATEST VARIETY and

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON,

Consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES of city and country manufacture, Brochet and Blanket SHAWLS, SONTAGS and Breakfast SHAWLS, PRINTS and MUSLINS of every variety, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Confectionerie, and in a word, everything that eye hath seen or heart could wish,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE

Corner of Railroad and Montgomery sts.

Huntingdon, Nov. 8, 1865.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon May. 17, '65.

Reward the Soldiers!

Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.

The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.

Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.

Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.

Also, Latest Styles of

WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.

Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town

LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to the public

AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers,

LEOPOLD BLOOM.

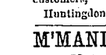
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

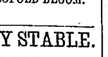
M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

WASHINGTON STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

HUNTINGDON, PA.





THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

Ladies' Furs,

OF ALL KINDS,

JUST RECEIVED

THE LARGEST STOCK AND VARIETY

EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON.

Ladies call and examine at

S. E. HENRY & CO

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. F. ELDREDGE.

ELDREDGE & BRO.,

Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,

No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,

(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the country trade.

Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.

Liberal terms to cash customers. aug28,'65-1y

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine. dec30-1y

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BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

JOSEPH L. POULTON,

Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,

HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains

FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE,

superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP,

SAVES LABOR,
SAVES TIME,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES SOAP,
AND SAVES WOMEN.

It's the Soap for Every Family.

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers throughout city and country. Manufactured only by

J. B. DOBBINS & CO.,

107 South Fifth street, below Chesnut,

jan3-10t PHILADELPHIA.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited — Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

January17, 1866-1y

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.

For sale only by F. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.

☞Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. sc17-1y

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PENNSYLVANIA

PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

Liberty White Lead!

Liberty White Lead!

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, for same weight, than any other. Buy the best, it is the cheapest.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead is whiter than any other.
Liberty Lead covers better than any other.
Liberty Lead wears longer than any other.
Liberty Lead is more economical than any other.
Liberty Lead is more free from impurities and is Warranted to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best, it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

137 *North Third Street, Philada.*

ct11,1865tomch7

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts. (701) (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of Industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,

jy12,1865 Principal.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.

The great invention of the age in

HOOP SKIRTS

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex or double, ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic pure refined steel springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom break or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt, will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering, which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.

Wests' Bradley & Cary, proprietors of the invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞Inquire for the Duplex (or double) Elliptic Spring Skirt. jan25—3m

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PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economica Try it! Manufactured only by

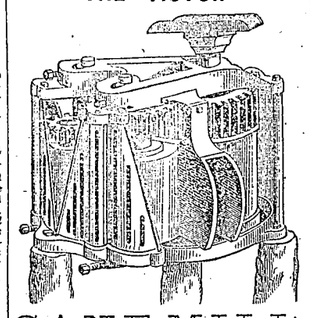
ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

an24-1y No. 137 North Third st., Philada.

1866. 1866.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS!

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND-BOOK," FREE.

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST!

Prince & Co's New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Send for Circulars, &c. Free.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,

Sole Agent,

aug9-9m James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

1866. THE 1866.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT

CURES

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price Fifty Cents.

Price One Dollar.

☞Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞Toothache in one minute.
☞Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞Rheumatism in one day,
☞Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞Fever and Ague in one day.
☞Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all these complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,

Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC

FOR 1866.

CONTENTS:

A continued Chronicle of the Rebellion against the United States, embracing a record of military, naval, and political events from Oct. 7, 1864, to Nov. 1, 1865.
Regular army of the United States.
Indian tribes of the United States.
Populations of United States, Great Britain, Ireland and France.
Casualties among General officers of the Union and rebel armies during the war, killed in battle and died.
Area of new states and territories.
Freezing points of various liquids.
Melting points of solids.
Bishops, Methodist and Episcopal Church.
Bishops, Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, living and deceased.
United States Government, 1866.
Hierarchy, Roman Catholic Church in the United States, archbishops and bishops.
Debts of nations.
Signs of Rain.
The Governments of the world.
State and territorial governments.
Battles of the revolution, &c., &c.
Price 20 cents per copy.
Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

PRICE, 20 CENTS.

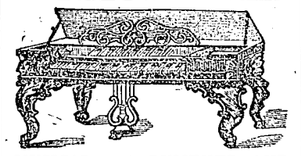
CONTENTS:

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
Eclipses for the year 1866.
Lunar and Planetary Conjunctions
New and Valuable Tide Tables for 110 places.
Jewish and Mahommedan calendars.
Calendars—Rising and setting of sun, moon, etc.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
United States Government, Ministers, etc.
Senators and Representatives of XXVIXth Cong ess.
Laws passed at the last session of Congress.
Public resolutions and proclamations.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or chronicle of war events.
The Union up in 1865, Resolutions, &c.
Impartial suffrage—Laws in the several States.
Second inaugural of President Lincoln.
President Johnson on the negro question.
The Constitutional Amendment.
Election returns for 1865.
Popular vote for President.
The States of the Union—Area, population, etc.
Foreign countries—Area, population, etc.

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,

se27 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa., One door west of Lewis' Book Store

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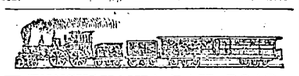

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PAS. & MAIL.	WESTWARD. EMIGRANT.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. FREIGHT.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
5 25	4 13	11 58	.....		N. Hamilton,	4 30	.....	8 54
5 33	4 21	12 08	.....		Mt. Union,	4 30	9 53	8 45
5 42	4 30	12 18	.....		Mapleton,	4 22	.....	8 37
5 52	4 39	12 29	.....		Mill Creek,	4 13	9 37	8 28
6 09	4 54	12 48	6 40		Huntingdon,	4 00	9 24	8 15
6 25	5 09	1 08	.....		Petersburg,	3 42	9 08	7 55
6 33	5 17	1 20	.....		Barree,	3 34	.....	7 49
6 41	5 27	1 32	.....		Spruce Creek,	3 27	8 50	7 42
6 50	.....	1 53	.....		Birmingham,	3 10	.....	7 25
7 10	5 55	2 05	7 35		Tyrone,	2 58	8 33	7 13
7 25	6 06	2 20	.....		Tipton,	2 48	.....	7 03
7 31	6 13	2 28	.....		Fostoria,	2 42	.....	6 57
7 36	6 18	2 35	.....		Bell's Mills,	2 37	8 12	6 52
8 00	6 40	3 00	8 10		Altoona,	2 20	7 55	6 35
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 30 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 49 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 40 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 18 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 08 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7,25 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9,00 P. M., arriving at New York 5,40 and 10 00 A. M., and 3 40 and 10 35 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 9 05 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 25 A. M., and 1 45 and 9 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 P M train making no close connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 P M.

Returning, leave New-York at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3'20 P. M; Pottsville at 8 40 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,45 a m, Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M., and 1 40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 6,45 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.,

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 8 00 A. M., Tamaqua 8 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 10,52 a m., for New York.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 60 pounds luggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

Reading, Nov. 27, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM	NORTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg,	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
AR 5 55	AR 9 49		LE	4 05
	LE 10 00	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 3 55
	10 20	Riddlesburg,		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell,		3 27
	10 40	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton,		2 47
	11 31	Bloody Run,		2 34
	AR 11 35	Mount Dallas,		LE 2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 05	Saxton,	3 10
	10 20	Coalmont,	3 35
	10 25	Crawford,	3 25
	AR 10 35	Dudley,	3 20
		Broad Top City,	

Huntingdon Nov. 13, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted. Aug. 3'64.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

ACENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of cautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.

May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

K. A. LOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. no8-6m*

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13. 1865-tf.

Exchange Hotel,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.

TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865-1y.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1865.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER,

Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. no1-6ms

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DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Marklesburg, Pa, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY M'MANIGALL, Proprietor of Livery stable, Washington street, Huntingdon.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

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WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.

The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.

Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at

S. E. HENRY & CO.

LOVERING'S AND SUNLIGHT Syrup, New Orleans, Porto Rico Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, &c. at S. E. HENRY & CO.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown canton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

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It Tells You The LAW OF MECHANS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LA